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# **Park's Floral Magazine**

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# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO FLOWERS

LAPARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY, Inc., Publishers

LAPARK, — PENN'A.

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M. M. Hersh, Director of Circulation

## SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS BY THE MOST MODERN METHOD

### Holland -Jossoms Sent By Aeroplane to the English Florists

Information that Dutch florists have adopted the expedient of sending their flowers daily to the London market by aeroplane has been received by the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Howard W. Adams, The Hague. The flowers are cut at night, packed early the next morning, and sent by motor-car from the Boskoop flower growing district to the Waalhaven aerodrome near Rotterdam. They arrive at Croydon, England, at 1.30 P. M., and from there are despatched by motor-car to the London florists. Boskoop flowers are thus put on sale simultaneously in the London and Dutch shops. About 100 kilograms of flowers per day are to be transported in this way.

### DELPHINIUM LEAF-SPOT

The United States Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to discover a method of successfully combating Delphinium leaf-spot, and would be very glad to receive specimens of plants affected by it from all parts of the country. Leaf-spot fungus disease easily recognized, as parts of the leaves turn dark brown, curl and dry up.

Fresh specimens, sent dry, wrapped in newspaper, should be addressed to the:-

Laboratory of Plant Pathology,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

## THE CHARM OF THE WILD FLOWER.

It has been said that the flowers are the true philanthropists of their races, especially those denizens of the wild which grow to such perfection without any care on our part. Their generous and cheerful faces give a kindly greeting to those who are so fortunate as to reveal in their wealth of blossoms.

There is something indescribably alluring about a wild flower that endears it to everyone, irrespective of creed or calling. We may possess immense conservatories filled with priceless exotics collected in all parts of the world, yet our pleasure on beholding these is not so great as that which is experienced when it is our good fortune to find some fragile blossom secure in its woodland retreat. Possibly the environment in which our wild flowers are found so affects our senses as to excite our admiration to such an extent that would not be possible were they to be found in more prosaic surroundings.

Let us go to the woods some fine day when the earth is fairly pulsating with life and multitudes of plants are unfolding their corollas to the passing breeze. From the depth of the wood a Sparrow sings softly to its mate. We sit down by the limpid brook and listen to its babbling as it glides along to the sea. The notes of a Thrasher are heard in the distance and a Wren sings gaily close at hand. Although we may not be conscious of the extent to which these things are affecting our senses, in future years, when again we come to the woods for pleasure or inspiration, a host of pleasant memories come trooping out of the dim past.

The wild flowers have ever been to the poets of all ages and countries a source of inspiration. Well has the poet Keats said that "A thing of beauty is a joy forever". Are not the wild flowers things of beauty and are not objects of such surpassing loveliness and of such exquisite form the source of a feeling of admiration and a source of most delightful pleasures, pleasures that remain indelibly fixed in our memories even after the object from which they emanated has passed away?

Flowers have been called silent monitors and not inappropriately, for many are the lessons they teach:

"There is a lesson in each flower;

A story in each stem and bower;

On every herb on which you tread

Are written words which, rightly read,

Will lead you from earth's fragrant sod

To hope, and holiness, and God."

Few, oh so very few, are they who can behold these silent messengers and listen to their discourses with an understanding spirit, for ambition, avarice, pride and ceaseless scramble after this world's riches have so dulled our powers of vision that we are unable to discern the lessons they teach. It is to be regretted that there are not more of us possessed of that rare gift which enables us to appreciate such creations of exquisite beauty and redolent with so much delicious fragrance. Listen

to the poet Campbell: "I delight in the Flowers of the Field; they have all charm or other in my eyes; with their shapes and hues they speak a language of their own, to my imagination; and when I have admired their beauty I like to consult the dictionary about their uses and qualities."

We are too apt to look upon part of the vegetation with which this world is covered as worthless and unworthy of our attention, especially when there are no blossoms with their gorgeous tints or delicious perfumes; but even the common weeds which greet us on every side are wonderful in their construction and in their struggle for existence. Many of us plead, in support of our ignorance regarding the wild flowers, a lack of time for such trivial things, yet such individuals go through life lavishing a great part of their time on useless pastimes that profit them less in the form of pleasure and inspiration.

There are those who, have not the power to see anything in life but that which will bring them a monetary return. I know an individual who, when I mentioned that I had made colored photographs of over four hundred species of wild flowers, made the remark that he did not know that there were so many wild flowers in existence, that he had never seen them although he had traveled extensively throughout the state. To such as love the beautiful in Nature, the state of mind of such an individual is incomprehensible, yet it is simply the workings of that inexorable law of Nature that does not admit of the production of two individuals or objects which are exactly alike.

## DESIRABLE SHRUBS

The Caspian Tamarix and Butterfly Bush (Buddleja) are very satisfactory shrubs for northern latitudes. The delicate, light green foliage and dainty sprays of pink flowers render the Tamarix highly decorative as single specimens or in groups. The Buddleja has less graceful foliage, but its fragrant, lilac-shaped purple spikes of flowers are exceedingly attractive. The Buddleja is a deciduous shrub; its stems die down in the Fall, but new shoots spring up each season. Butterfly Shrub flowers, mixed with sprays of foliage and bloom of the Tamarix, are very ornamental in cut-flower arrangements. These shrubs are dwarf in growth, are easy to care for and bloom for a long season.

The Forsythia is another desirable shrub that should be more extensively planted. Known as Golden Bell it is the first of all shrubs to bloom in the Spring and is a mass of brilliant yellow before its leaves appear. The Spensupa variety can be trained into a weeping form. A well-developed specimen reaches a height of eight or ten feet and is very graceful with its long, drooping branches and attractive leaves.

W. E. Umboltz, Ohio.

## ROOTING THE CAPE JASMINE

To root Cape Jasmine cuttings I put an inch or two of sand in a pint fruit jar and fill the jar half full or more with water. I use cuttings with a joint near the end, which I let rest slightly in the sand. Water is added as needed. Oleanders are easily rooted in the same way, Mississippi Jasmine.

## LIQUID FERTILIZER FOR CACTI

There is frequently much complaint among flower raisers that the Christmas Cactus fails to bloom. I have had excellent results with mine by setting them outside during a rain and applying a little liquid manure made from rabbit manure and water. This is allowed to stand for a day and will produce flower buds very quickly and also promote new growth. I have used it with different varieties of Cacti, all with splendid results. It is good, too, for the general run of pot plants, especially foliage plants, as it brings out the colorings and markings of the leaves so well.

Arizona.

Agapanthus umbellatus grows in the open here all the year around and is usually a very shy flowerer; but, having been in Africa, its native habitat, I guessed it needed a dry season and a wet one. The dry season in Africa corresponds to our Winter, so I just cover, but not protect, it with a 12-inch plank, sloping the plank so as to throw off as much rain as possible. The consequence is that my blue Lily flowers every year and is much admired.

James E. Thomson, Georgia.



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

LaPark, Pennsylvania.

## THE SACRED LOTUS

One is apt to talk glibly (the present scribe excepted, please) of the "sacred Lotus", but it is no easy matter to ascertain the exact origin of its sanctity. This, apparently, is hidden in the mists of antiquity. From time immemorial, the Indian, Egyptian, Japanese, Chinese and Thibetan priests have looked upon the Lotus as the sacred flower, par excellence; and, ever since lamps were first invented, the fibre has been used as wicks for the temple lamps. It is the flower of Lakshmi, one of the most venerated of Indian goddesses, since she stands for those most essential things, wealth and prosperity. The Egyptians declare that the Lotus is sacred to Isis; and next to the grand Lhamo, the Thibetans respect it more than anything else on earth.

But neither history nor the pedagogue can tell precisely why the pink flower, which, rising from its bed of large, salver-shaped leaves, a height of three ft., decorates the Eastern temple tanks, should be considered as sacred. The reason, presumably, remains to be discovered.

### Utilitarian

Although chiefly known in America and Europe on account of its beauty, in the East, the Lotus is put to several uses. Indeed, in India it is extremely cultivated—by enclosing the seed in a ball of clay, which is thrown into the water. The roots, which are long and fleshy, are roasted (in a primitive oven consisting of three bricks); the leaves serve as bed sheets in fever cases, a complaint to which the natives are prone; and the Lotus-honey eye-disease specific is among the most treasured of Indian nostrums. Even the seeds are eaten, though only by the well-to-do, for, being in request among the local seedsmen, they fetch a comparatively high price.

The leaves, too, are used, being a handy substitute for plates, while in certain parts of China, the roots, instead of being roasted are preserved in salt and vinegar, and served, with some fifty odd—no to say, very odd—dishes at the mandarin's banquet. Lotus root pickle, in fact, is accounted by the Chinese of taste almost as *recherche* a dainty as salted sea-slug, or fried Locust.

### Where the Lotus Flourishes

The nearest approach to the extinct wild Lotus (extinct soon after Herodotus saw it growing close in to the bank of the Nile) is the variety which flourishes in the temple tanks of India. Throughout the length and breadth of this huge country are thousands, literally thousands, of temples; and each has a tank in which the Lotus flowers, unassisted by the "mall" (gardener). Many are cut daily, as offerings, especially at the shrines (and there are many of them) of Lakshmi. But their place is quickly taken, since they often grow with the luxuriance of weeds, particularly during the humid, rainy season. A bare patch, or two, appears on the surface of the black water, and, almost before one has had time to realize that the gleaner has been busy, every available inch of the tank once again is covered.

The temple tank, in short, is one of the sights of the East though the flighty traveller does not always take it

as seriously as could be wished. A propos, there is a tale to the effect that a traveler (commercial) who recently visited India, partly for the sake of improving his mind, demanded to be "shown a Lotus tree"! It subsequently transpired that he had, in London, patronised a musical comedy, the most popular number of the dreadful production being "Neath the shades of the Lotus tree."

### "Lotus Eaters"

Although the original sanctity of the Lotus requires clearing up, the derivation of the term "Lotus-eaters" needs no such assistance. The ancient Greeks (how many things are attributed to them!) used to eat the petals, in order that they might forget their troubles. Whether the repast was varied by libations of the water of Lethe, this deponent knoweth not. It is, however, certain that, in many parts of Southern and Eastern Europe, Lotus-eaters abounded. Today, opium, or "hashish", has taken the place of the innocuous Lotus petal.

At one time, according to undying tradition, there

grew in Southern Europe a species of Lotus which possessed a most undesirable property, for those who ate of it, no matter how sparingly, became wer-wolves. With "set of sun" transmutation took place, the most respectable and devoted parents making a meal off their children. And when, with sunrise, they regained their normal shape, they had no remembrance of what had occurred.

### As a Decoration

In Ceylon, India, and Burmah, at certain seasons, the young girls adorn their raven tresses with the Lotus. Necklaces and garlands composed of countless petals are entwined about their slim, bronzed bodies; and, upon the "Feast of Flowers" taking place, great bunches may be found—even in the meanest huts. "Ere now the temple tanks have been pillaged in order that little Moti may be made to appear more beautiful

in the eyes of Inyat, her intended. Despoiling the temple tank, however, is very much like robbing the orchard, a heavy fine being imposed upon the delinquent—if found out.

Eastern poets ever have sung the praises of the Lotus; and Western bards and song-composers are prone to follow the inspired lead.

George Cecil, France.

There are various species of Lotus, but the Hindu and Chinese variety, also called the Sacred, or Pythagorean bean, is *Nelumbo indica*, better known as *Nelumbium speciosum*. It is thought that the name Lotus was doubtless used for other Water-Lilies, particularly for the *Nymphaea caerulea*, which has a blue flower.

The Lotus flower is troubled

At the sun's resplendent light;

With sunken head and sadly

She dreamily waits for the night.

—Heine.



A LOTUS PLANT IN BLOOM



# HILL AND HOLLOW PAPERS

BY FLORENCE BOYCE DAVIS

Number Eight

## GARDENS---OLD AND NEW

IT IS always interesting to read of the finding of buried treasure; rare old coins that were hidden by fleeing Spaniards, or buried by bold pirates or tucked away for some unknown reason by some one who never came back to get them. There is bound to be more or less romance snouldering around the spot. But there is another place quite as interesting to a lover of flowers, and that is an old garden plot, neglected, forgotten, overgrown with grass and weeds; yet here and there nugging to its warm, old heart little plants and shrubs that, like the treasure chest, were set there long ago by one who went away and did not return.

There are many of these bygone gardens among the hills and hollows. Sometimes the house is standing, sometimes there is only an old barn, leaning all awry, and again maybe nothing but a cellar hole and a few Apple trees. But just poke around and see what you find! In the fence corner there is probably a goose berry, or a black currant bush; Ribbon Grass is growing here, and Sweet-Mary. My grandmother once told me that when she was young it was customary for girls to carry their handkerchiefs neatly folded on their testa-

asleep and nothing but dense clumps of buds and closed leaves will greet you. This characteristic is doubtless responsible for one of their common names, "Morning Blue." Blooming from May to August, Spiderwort should have a place in every garden, if only to put one in good spirits for the day's tasks.

You will nearly always find a patch of Lilies growing by the corner of the wall, or along where the picket fence used to be, and ten chances to one they will be the Day Lily, *Hemerocallis fulva*. "beautiful for a day." These Lilies may be piebald, equally at home in the garden, by roadsides, or among the tin cans of the family dump, but there is this about them, wherever you see a clump of Day Lilies growing you may be pretty sure that sometime there was a home in the vicinity.

The Lemon Lily, *Hemerocallis flava*, is not so often found in deserted gardens as is its tawny blood-brother, though the two are the oldest of the genus to have been in cultivation.

Every old garden had its Tiger Lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, which was doubtless the first Lily planted in our country. Unless meadow mice have visited the spot you will



A ROW OF LILIUM CANDIDUM IN THE GARDEN

ments when they went to church on the Sabbath Day, and upon each handkerchief would be a leaf of Sweet-Mary.

Here is a little six-pointed, star-like flower, white, striped with green on the outside, there are a number on each scape, and the long, narrow leaves are striped with white. It is the Star-of-Bethlehem, though this name it shares with several other plants of different species, so when we want to make sure we must fall back on its scientific name, *Orythogalum umbellatum*, which means "bird-milk" and somehow doesn't seem to fit the little flower at all. Never mind, we know our grandmothers called it Star-of-Bethlehem, and that it has held its own all these years here among the weeds of the old garden.

What are those rich, violet-blue blossoms in the grass? Spiderwort, of course! At the top of Iris-like stems are clusters of buds which open, a few at a time. The flowers are charming with their three, clear blue petals and orange anthers upon blue bearded filaments. To appreciate them you should see them in the morning, for only in cloudy weather do they keep their eyes open all day; by afternoon of sunny days the whole family is

and this Lily among the weeds, but if they found it before you did there will be no Lily there to greet you, for mice are especially fond of these bulbs. In setting Tiger Lilies in modern gardens or borders, we are careful to have a green background and no flower of a conflicting color near by, but our grandmothers did not do planting for artistic effects; their gardens were like their social gatherings, everybody was there having a good time altogether. Miss *Lilium tigrinum* might wear her red-orange, "polka-dot" gown beside the Misses Phlox in lavender and magenta, and nobody objected to the color scheme. The Phlox sisters used to be called "Lachetees" and "Boas," and were always given a place in the flower bed.

You may find many another old time favorite if you look about. Descendants of the Hen-and-Chickens which originally lived on the thatched roof of a house in Europe, and later came to America in the Mayflower, may be seen on the flat rock by the roadside. Their scientific name, *Sempervivum tectorum*, or the common one, Houseleek, do not appeal to me like Old Hen-and-Chickens, which was the name I knew them by when they grew on my play-rock and every little rosette that



came out from the parent plant was a "chicken."

What are we planting in our gardens to-day that will mean something to the generations of the future? Will there be anything as dear to them as the purple Lilac and the old red "Piney" are to us? Undoubtedly there will. There is no danger that any generation will ever forget the flowers that are associated with its childhood days.

We must turn to the old gardens when we make the new. The oldest Lily in cultivation is said to be the Madonna (*Lilium candidum*); surely no other could be lovelier. Once well established, all that it asks of us is to be let alone. It likes an open situation, and does not thrive well in the semi-shaded places which most Lilies prefer. This is the month in which *Lilium candidum* should be handled for outdoor planting. As soon as you get the bulbs plant them out, for every day that they are out of the ground weakens their vitality. A handful of sand or a layer of sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb, and no fertilizer allowed to come in contact with the bulb, is a good rule to follow when planting. They will make a small growth this Fall, and be ready next June to send up stalks of flowers that will make you feel like repeating, with Maeterlinck:

"The great white Lily with its chalice of silver, the old lord of the garden, the only authentic prince whose nobility dates back to that of the gods themselves—the immemorial Lily."

Our earliest bulbs from Europe arrive in August. Beside the Madonna Lily they include Paper White Narcissus, Trumpet Major Daffodil, Jonquills, Alliums and Fall-flowering Crocus. Ordering early means getting the best quality. We can also order our Hyacinths, Tulips, Van Sion and Horsfieldi Daffodils, and any other bulbs we think of using this year, with directions that they be shipped "as received"; then the matter is off our hands, and we have that good feeling which comes of knowing we hold time by the forelock.

Another matter that needs our attention in August is getting the Pansy bed ready for Spring bloom. Pansies are among the simplest of plants, but what in the garden can give us more pleasure than their little, upturned faces and bright colors? One can talk to Pansies and feel reasonably sure that they are listening. Highly-bred, imported seed is gathered from the crown flowers, or first perfect blossoms, and produces better Pansies than our home-grown seed.

An ideal bed may be made by using decayed turf or leaf-mold mixed with rich compost and sandy loam. Dig the bed five or six inches and rake the surface fine and level. A sunny position and good drainage are necessary. Cover the seeds with about an eighth of an inch of sand, press lightly, sprinkle with cold water, and dust the surface with powdered sulphur. Cover the bed and do not water again for five or six days, when the plants should begin to break through the soil; then remove the cover. A frame over which is stretched two thicknesses of black cotton mosquito netting placed over the bed will furnish shade, keep out insects, and protect the tender seedlings in heavy showers. Water each day through the netting. When the seedlings have two perfect leaves they may be transplanted to permanent beds, the soil of which should be enriched with well-decayed manure.

With our bulb order off and our Pansies planted, we can fold our hands and sit down and enjoy the Hardy Phloxes which are filling the gap between early and late bloom, and making our garden brilliant with bold color effects. When we come to Phloxes we can certainly show a great improvement upon those of the old-time garden with their dull colors and small trusses of bloom. With flowers more than double the size of the old varieties, growing in immense trusses, we have them almost every shade except yellow. There are mauves and lavender, blues and lilacs, soft pinks, fiery scarlets, deep, rich reds and pure white. Some have vivid eyes, some star-shaped centers, and others are solid colors. Planted in masses for landscape effects, grouped in the hardy border, or set in beds among early blooming annuals they are altogether lovely. They will grow and bloom in almost any situation, but they thrive best in a very rich soil in partial shade, where they can have plenty of moisture in dry seasons. They are gross feeders, and should be frequently mulched. If the clumps become crowded the flowers deteriorate; they should be divided and replanted every third year at least. Some say to pinch out the tops of some of the plants before the buds form and it will extend their season of bloom far beyond their natural season, which is July and August. We did not do this, but last Fall our first snow storm fell on Phloxes that were still in bloom. Mildew in wet seasons and the red spider in dry seasons sometimes attack Phloxes; the former can be checked by dusting the plants with sulphur; and sulphur on the ground in hot sunshine, and the full force of the nose applied to the underside of the leaves will usually rout the spider. Generally speaking, they are healthy, hardy plants, a joy to the grower and to everybody else who sees them in bloom. They are the triumph of the new garden over the old.

## YOUR HANDS

I read a line the other day  
And this is what it said:  
"They're apt to judge you by your hands.  
Oh Gee, that made me mad.  
And then I looked at my own hands,  
All knotty and tollworn  
From working for my daily bread,  
With honest labor won.  
A soft and tapering hand, it said,  
Was culture's true ensign,  
With long and tapering nails  
All manicured so fine.  
As I surveyed my broken nails,  
My calous palms upturned;  
Marks 'twere made by honest toll,  
My cheeks with anger burned.

My hands have grown the rose  
To place on marble brow,  
Or carry to the fevered sick  
That languish near me now.  
I give of food to all the poor,  
Raised by my own hands.  
I sent my share to soldiers who  
Have fought in foreign lands.  
My hands, though rough, are warm;  
Their clasp is firm and true.  
They work the impulse of my heart,  
Each loving deed to do.  
They shrink no task of duty found,  
No matter what it be.  
They find no labor yet too hard  
To help, if right it be.

No smooth hands of Lily-white  
Have toiled in rain and sun;  
Forgetful of the calous palms,  
To save a kindred one,  
To lift the burden of the aged,  
Or ease the beds of pain  
Oh, judge the heart, and not the hand.  
I fear your words are vain.

Mary O. Carey, Oregon.

## TRY CALIFORNIA VIOLETS

Anyone desiring a choice strain of Violets should secure plants of the California variety. Mine are grown in full sun, and of all the different kinds I have, I find it the freest blooming.

The double English Violet is very dainty, but it is no more fragrant, in my estimation, than the California Violet. Mine were in constant bloom last Summer for a period of five months and made an extra fine showing this Spring.

They form fine edgings for a walk and are in sandy soil with an occasional dressing of rotted compost and a very light sprinkling, only in Winter, of droppings from the hen-roost.

Stanley J. Wood, Virginia.

An old flower lover has said that flowers need companionship. Indeed they do; they want the watering can, hoe, scissors, bug poison, and last, but not least, a great deal of patience, preserverance and genuine love.

## CONSIDER

If anyone's taken a sly dig at you,  
Or whispered what someone has said,  
Don't answer him back, as you'd like to, my friend,  
Just dig in your garden instead.  
'Twild rid it of weeds and prepare it for seeds,  
And blossom, not blight in the end.

Never plant grief in another man's path,  
A thing far too easy to do!  
If you must sow sorrow, to comfort your soul,  
Sow weeds in your garden! Then true,  
You'll be in a plight, where work day and night  
May teach love and kindness to you!

Often plant joy in another man's path;  
It's seed will soon garland your own.  
For in garden, or heart, all the harvest depends  
On the kind of the seed you have sown!  
And a kind word, or smile, is the thing that's  
worth while,

When the journey grows weary and lone,  
Myrtle Wallace Martin, Iowa.

# THE PINE TREE NATURE CLUB

## CONDUCTED BY

# THE BIRD WOMAN

## MUSHROOMS AND MOSSES

ONE DAY we were driving along a wood road when our attention was attracted to a small animal on the bank beside the road. We halted and watched him. It was a little baby skunk; he sat up on his haunches, holding a mushroom in his fore paws and eating it with evident relish. He seemed not to mind us in the least, but kept turning the mushroom around as you would turn a plate, and nibbled it contentedly. It was quite a large mushroom and after eating part of it he dropped the remainder, washed his face, took a look about, then leisurely climbed the bank and disappeared. It was a pretty sight, but there is still another way to look at it; how did the baby skunk know an edible mushroom from a poison one? Instinct, somebody says; but we must confess the little skunk was wiser than we, for until we learn to know which mushrooms are harmless we would hardly care to select one for our dinner.

If we are to study mushrooms the first thing to learn is what the different parts are called. Take, for instance, the edible mushroom which is ordinarily sold in the market. It is the Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) and is shaped something like an umbrella. The handle of the umbrella is the stem, or stipe; the open top is the cap, or pileus. Now look under the cap and notice the thin plates that radiate from the stalk to the outside edge; these are called gills or lamellae. When the mushroom is little it is said to be in the "button stage," and the gills do not show for they are covered with a veil; as the mushroom expands the veil is stretched tighter and tighter until at length it tears apart, and leaves a frayed edge on the cap and a ring, or annulus, around the stem.

The spores are found on the surface of the gills, called the fruiting portion. Wheat smuts, corn smuts, leaf rusts, toadstools, puffballs and brackets all belong in one group, which is called Basidiomycetes, because they all bear their spores on club-like cells. Leaf rusts and grain smuts feed on living plants and are called the lower group; toadstools, puffballs and brackets feed on dead plants and are known as the higher group. In the higher group those which conceal their spores, like the puffballs, are called pouch-fungi, and those whose spores are on the surface of gills, pores, spines or teeth are the membrane fungi.

Now let us see if we can name a few. Do you remember in the February number of our magazine the Bird Woman told you about a little screech owl she saw perched on a toadstool shelf up in an old tree? That toadstool was a Polyporus Megaloma, which is pronounced Pol-yo-rus Meg-a-lo'-ma. The bracket is the fruiting portion; underneath is the spore surface, and when fresh this is soft and white and easily marked upon. Country boys and girls out for a picnic often find one of these brackets growing on a stump or an old tree and get it to write their names on or make a drawing. If the artist happens to be a boy, he usually sharpens a stick for a pencil, if a girl, she is likely to use a hairpin. You have to be careful when you detach the bracket from the tree and not touch the under surface, for the least thing with which it comes in contact will mar it.

Another Polyporus, grayish-brown, and resembling horses' hoofs, you will see growing in considerable numbers on decaying tree trunks; it is called *P. foeniculacea*. Punk fuses, for lighting fireworks, are made from this fungi, which is beaten until it is flexible and then dipped in saltpetre.

Polyporus *lucidus* is easily recognized because it is attached to the tree by a stem, and looks like a big shelf of varnished mahogany. The genus Polyporus numbers some five hundred species and is interesting to study.

Have you ever found bright, orange-red fungi cups growing on dead sticks or on the ground in Spring or Autumn? These are the Golden Peziza and the books say are edible. When young they are perfect little cups, but when older they spread out like saucers and the margins split.

Of course you all recognize a puffball (*Genus Lycoperdon*) when you see it, or at least when you step upon it and watch the "smoke" puff out. The Pear-shaped puffball is the commonest one and is found all over the world. From now until October you will see them in groups on old timber or on the ground.

The puffballs are separated into six genera. The Giant Puffball (*Genus Calvatia*) is a big one; it has been found "with a diameter of three feet and a weight of forty-seven pounds." When the flesh is white it is considered very tempting food; in the old days its dry, spongy threads were used to catch the sparks from the flint stone when a fire was being lighted, and its spore-dust is recommended to staunch the flow of blood.

Years ago a little boy in Sweden was so attracted by a fungus that grew on fallen trees that he began studying fungi, and in time became one of our most famous botanists in this line. His name was Elias Fries, and the fungus which first interested him was the beautiful Coral Hydnum found on prostrate trees in mountainous country.

A mong parasol-shaped mushrooms the Ink Caps which spring up by roadsides and in rich soil are interesting. They come up in a night and in a day their pretty, oblong caps melt away in inky fluid. Many think them among the best of the edible mushrooms, but they should be gathered when they first appear, for in their inky stage they would hardly tempt the appetite.

There are thousands of beautiful and interesting mushrooms, many of them edible, and also many poisonous, so it is not advisable to experiment by eating any of which you are not absolutely sure.

The Death Cup (*Amanita phalloides*) contains a poison similar to that found in rattlesnakes and other venomous animals. There is no known antidote by which this poison may be counteracted and even a small amount of the fungus eaten will produce death. It is umbrella shaped, with white, or greenish, or grayish brown cap, white gills, ring on stem, and bulbous base which is margined by the wrapper remnant. White-gilled species with the stem swollen at the base and encased in a cup-like or scaly wrapper should be avoided, as this characteristic marks them dangerous and not to be eaten. Be sure you get below the base of the stalk when you rather white-gilled species.

The Fly Amanita is also poisonous. It has an orange-red cap three to six inches broad, with white scales of the wrapper scattered over it. You will see it from early Summer until frosts, along roadsides, in fields or evergreen groves.

Now these are just a few mushrooms. A good book on the subject will help you get acquainted with more. If you have no book, inquire at your library for Nina L. Marshall's Mushroom Book, or for some other which is reliable and well illustrated.



MUSHROOMS GOOD TO EAT



The second part of our topic is Mosses, the pioneers among plants, and familiar to everyone who knows the woods. They are Nature's crochet work; she uses them to trim up unsightly places and make them beautiful. You will find them all over the world, in low valleys and on the peaks of the highest mountains. Doesn't it pay to know their names when you see them? I think so. Lichens and hepatics and mosses are often all called "moss", but the true mosses are small, green plants with leafy stems which grow so closely together that they form mats or velvety cushions, and bear their spores in little cases opening by lids. Lichens are never bright green, but are almost any other color. They grow in flat or ruffled mats, or branch-like corals, or hang in fringes from trees; they have no leaves, and their fruits are little, colored disks. Hepatics, or liverworts, are shades of green or brown and grow flat and ribbon-like, or with palred, veinless leaves on prostrate stems; their fruits stand up like little open umbrellas, or are tiny cups without lids, which split to let out the spores.

To study mosses and lichens begin with some of the most familiar ones, get fresh specimens, and refer to a well illustrated book when looking them up. The Hair-cap mosses grow in patches by roadsides, in fields and in open woods. In a dry time they are brown and unattractive but after a shower you will find them fresh and green again. The spore-cases are borne on slender stems and in certain stages each wears a little, veil-like cap fringe around the bottom. Take it by the tip and lift it off and you will find the lid which closes the case, and which is shaped like a wee Tam-O-Shanter, or else a tiny dunce-cap.

There are the Peat-mosses that grow in wet places, and change color with changes in the atmosphere; the Cedar mosses that are Fern-like and grow in dense mats on decaying wood; the Feather-mosses which are among the most beautiful; the Fork-mosses that make bright green cushions on the ground or on old logs or rocks. In fact there are mosses in every direction and they are all full of interest when we once learn their names and something of their habits and uses.

The lichens are equally interesting, whether in little rosettes creeping over fence-rails, or hanging from trees like the Old Man's Beard, or carpeting the ground like the Reindeer-lichen which crumbles in your hand when dry but becomes a beautiful, fresh plant, soft as a sponge when moist. They are all worth studying and the Bird Woman hopes the boys and girls of the Pine Tree Nature Club will each learn to name a few kinds this Summer. When you have named a few, you will want to learn more, and that is the beauty of nature study. There really is no such thing as graduating from the school of nature.

Next month's topic will be "Seed Travelers."

### AMONG OURSELVES.

This month under Pine Cones we print another list of P. T. N. C. members. You will see they are from a number of different states from Maine to Washington. What a lot of information we might be exchanging! Trees, flowers, birds, climate, all vary in different sections of our United States. Why not each of you Club members send the Bird Woman little nature items of interest peculiar to the place where you live? Then she will pass them along to the Club, and we can all enjoy them.

A number of names have been sent in which could not be entered for membership, because the applicants were not regular readers of our Magazine. Send in your subscriptions, boys and girls, and we will be glad to have you join the club.

Many interesting letters have been received. Lucye McCracken writes of her mountainous home in North Carolina and says the forests are full of birds, and people come there for their health, to breathe the pine-scented air. She wishes P. T. N. C. members would come there for a camping trip.

Myrtle Seekany suggests an appropriate design for a button for our club for which we hope to make arrangements later.

Evelyn House, of New York, writes that her mother has taken Parks Floral Magazine forty-five years. Evelyn is a member of the Audubon Society and is especially interested in birds.

Luella Jones, away out in the state of Washington, says she and her mother feed crumbs and oatmeal to the Snowbirds every Winter.

Standish Palmer, ten years old living at Sunny Slope Farm in Missouri, writes that his father gives him land every year for a garden and that this year he and his mother are in partnership and have planted a bluff which is on their place in flowers. He also says that he and his brother have hung out gourds for the birds to nest in and that they have a bird house in which two pairs of Purple Martins are nesting; his father says that a Martin is worth twenty-five dollars to keep hawks away. Write again, Standish, and tell us about your flower garden.

William F. Blunck of Iowa and Hertba Blume, also of Iowa, are keeping bird lists, so perhaps later on they

(Continued on page 204)

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Boys, you can earn money each month selling THE BOYS' MAGAZINE. You get a big commission on every copy you sell and you get full credit for all unsold copies. Write us today for three copies for a starter. Send no money.

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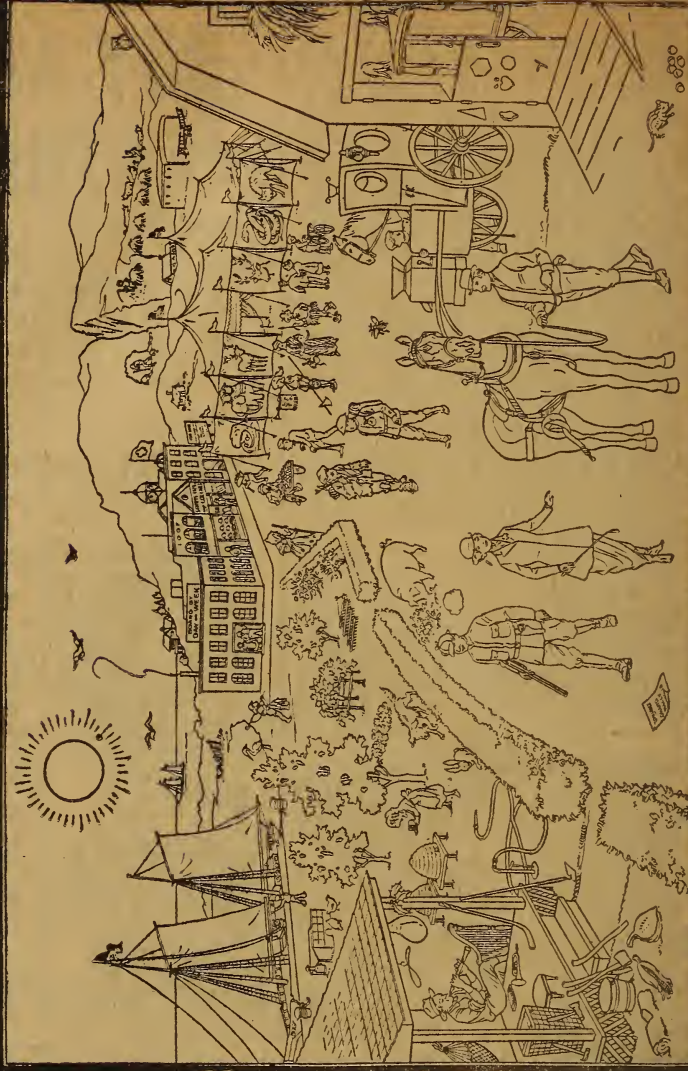


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mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 10c & 25c a package, postpaid. Free Samples to Agents Collette Mfg Co., Box 476 Amsterdam, N. Y.

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Solve  
This  
Puzzle  
Costs  
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FREE Big Picture On Request



# How Many Objects Beginning with "H" Can You Find in This Picture?

The Horse wears a Harness. On the woman in the foreground there is Hat, Head, Hand. That's five words to start on. How many more can you find? It's great fun! Begin right away. Write them down—the "H" words—as you find them. See how easy it is. Nothing is hidden. Don't miss a single one. The list having the largest number of words which correctly name the objects beginning with "H" wins first prize. You can win \$1,500.

# Open to Everybody

It doesn't cost one cent to enter this contest or to win a prize. You do not have to send in a subscription to "Home Folks." If your list is the largest which correctly names the "H" objects in the picture, you will be awarded first prize. If you have sent in no subscriptions to Home Folks Magazine, your prize will be \$40. If your list is judged second best, you will win second prize of \$20. And so on down the list of Class A prizes. But if you want to try for the bigger prizes—the big grand prize of \$1,500, you can do so very easily. Read every word of this great offer.

# How to Win the Home Folks \$1500 Prize

**A Magazine for Everybody in the Family**

**HOME FOLKS**  
It will be easy for you to get four of your friends to take Home Folks for 5 years. Your own subscription will count. You will enjoy every issue, interesting stories, timely articles, current news. Something for everybody in the family. The best all-around home magazine.



Start now to play the puzzle game. How many "H" words can you find? Begin today. Win the biggest prize of all—\$1,500.

Home Folks Company 25 North Dearborn Street  
Dept. B-606, Chicago, Illinois

Remember you do not need to send in any subscriptions in order to win a cash prize, if your list is judged one of the fifteen best lists. But you can win much more than the Class A prizes. All you have to do to qualify your list for the bigger prizes is to send in one or more 5 year subscriptions to Home Folks Magazine.

If you send in \$1 for one 5-year subscription and the judges decide your list is best, you will win \$1,500. If you send in \$3 for two 5-year subscriptions and are awarded first prize, you get \$400. But if you send us \$5 for five 5-year subscriptions, and win first prize, you get \$1500, for the second best list you would get \$750, for third best list \$375, etc., as shown in Class D Prize column. Win all you can.

Start now to play the puzzle game. How many "H" words can you find? Begin today. Win the biggest prize of all—\$1,500.

Home Folks Company 25 North Dearborn Street  
Dept. B-606, Chicago, Illinois

# \$1,500! What Would It Mean to You?

How would you like to receive a check for \$1,500—fifteen hundred real dollars? Just think of it—\$1,500 to do with as you please. Think what you could do with it! An automobile—a payment on a fine home—travel!—Oh, how many things you could use it for!

Some one is going to win \$1,500 at the end of this contest. Why shouldn't it be you? You have the same chance as anyone else. Get started at once.

# \$3,000 in Prizes

	Class A Winners for money to sent in	Class B Winners for sent in for one 5-yr. subscription	Class C Winners for sent in for two 5-yr. subscriptions	Class D Winners for sent in for five 5-yr. subscriptions
1st Prize	\$40	\$200	\$400	\$1500
2nd Prize	20	100	200	750
3rd Prize	20	50	100	375
4th Prize	20	35	65	175
5th Prize	10	25	40	100
6th to 15th Prizes	1	2	5	10

# Read These Rules:

- Any person living in America (outside of Chicago, Ill.), except employees of Home Folks Magazine or their relatives, may enter. There is no entrance fee.
- The answer having the largest number of words which correctly name objects beginning with the letter "H" will win first prize. The winning list will be made up from the words submitted by any predetermined list or combination of judges as being the correct or most accurate list in case of tie for any prize. The prize for each word in the list for which it will be awarded each being contestant.
- Use only English words. Words of meaning and pronunciation will be counted only once. Either the singular or plural may be named, but not both. An object may be named in more than one part; may also be named. Answers must not include hyphenated, compound or proper nouns. Words which are applicable to objects shown in the picture. No such word that is in excess, a percentage.
- Words which are not in Webster's International Dictionary will be final authority.
- Write your list of words on one side of the paper only. Numbers, words, and pictures will be furnished free on request.
- These judges independent of, and not connected with, Home Folks Magazine, will make the final decision. Their decisions must be accepted as final and conclusive. Prize winners will be notified immediately, and names of the winners and winning list of words will be published in the Home Folks Magazine as soon as possible after the close of the contest.
- Two or more people may co-operate in answering the puzzle. However, only one prize will be given to any business or corporation.
- All entries must be received, not later than office closing time, September 20, 1922, but subscriptions to Home Folks Magazine must be paid for by October 1, 1922, or the prize will be forfeited up to office closing time Oct. 7th.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Advertisements Under This Heading 20c a Word

### AUTOMOBILES

**Automobile Mechanics, Owners, Garagemen, Repairmen,** send for free copy America's Popular Motor Magazine. Contains helpful instructive information on over hauling, ignition wiring, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 636 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

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**Agents--NEW INVENTION. HARPER'S TEN-USE** brush set and fibre broom. It sweeps, washes and dries upstairs windows, scrubs and mops floors and does 5 other things. Big profits; easy seller. Free trial offer. Harper Brush Works, Dept. 11., Fairfield, Iowa.

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**Ladies ANYWHERE MAKE MONEY CROCHETING** hangerie. Instructions, complete sample, and price 10c in silver. PARIS ART WORKS 27-B, New Haven, Conn.

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**All men, women, boys, girls, 17 to 60, willing to accept** Government positions, \$117-180, traveling or stationary, write, Mr. Ozment, 366, St. Louis, immediately.

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**Patents--Send for free book.** Contains valuable information for inventors. Send sketch of your invention for Free Opinion of its patentable nature. Prompt Service. (Twenty years experience), Talbert & Talbert 418 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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**Stories, Poems, Plays etc.** are wanted for publication. Submit Manuscript or write Literary Bureau, 519 Hannibal, Mo.

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P. M. Jokisch, Greensboro, Ala., RFD, 1, Box 16. Native Ferns, Shrubs and Cedar trees for Dahlias, Gladiolus and Chrysanthemums.

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6 Bulbs--25 cents, 12 Bulbs--50 cents  
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100 Giant Pansy seed	10c.
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An ounce should give you around seventy-five hundred plants, that generally bring 40 to 50 cts a dozen.

Liberal packet 15 cts. 2 packets 25 cts. \$5.00 an oz.

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### WHITE DAY LILIES

There is a mystical charm about the beautiful White Day Lilies. On the north side of my house I have a large bed of them and here, where the sun does not reach them, they remain in bloom all day and grow in wild luxuriance, blossoming profusely through August and September. With every passing breath of air the rooms and porches nearby are laden with their delicious fragrance. Last Summer they must have sent up fifty flower stalks, some three feet high and how beautiful were the open Lilies!

I have made the bed very rich with leaf-mold and among the Lilies are great clumps of Ferns, many fine varieties with masses of tall fronds, two and three feet high. Imagine a breeze blowing through them, every frond waving its slow, graceful way. Such a nook is the place of all places in which to dream.

Mrs. Jennie Spencer Farmer, Illinois.

**Dear Floral Friends:** For a good border plant I use Chives, for when it is in full bloom it is very lovely. The old-fashioned Bridal Daisy has such pretty, Fern-like foliage and grows so rapidly that it is good, too. It has the advantage of being hardy with just a little protection in Winter.

Mignonette.



# New League of Nations Puzzle WIN \$1,000 CASH



TEDUNI STASET

LAND ENG  
ADA CAN

PANAJ  
GIUM LEB

EC FRAN  
TAILY

Here are 7 nations which helped to organize the League of Nations. The letters in each name are all there but are disarranged. Can you rearrange them so as to spell the 7 nations correctly? See how much you know about International Affairs.



## FREE

A Hansel and Gretel Weather Prophet sent FREE to every Contestant reaching 1435 points. Interesting, scientific, forecasts weather 8 to 24 hours. Stands 7 1/2 inches high, width 6 inches. Hansel and Gretel come out to forecast fair weather; a witch comes out to forecast rain. Has thermometer.

### DOES NOT COST A CENT TO ENTER THIS CONTEST

Can you name seven nations which helped to organize the League of Nations after the world war? The United States was one of course, though not in now. Can you name the other six nations represented in this puzzle? If so, you get 1400 points out of only 1500 points necessary to win \$1,000.00 in Cash! And there are 74 more Big Cash Prizes! Surely you can win one.

### WEATHER PROPHET FREE

A Hansel and Gretel Weather Prophet sent free to you and every contestant securing 1435 points: Also \$50.00 extra as first prize winner if you get your 1435 points in 20 days; 5 per cent extra to other contestants on same offer. This is easy and you can get the Weather Prophet free if you try. The additional 15 points for \$1,000.00 and other Big Cash Prizes will be awarded for largest and nearest correct list of words which can be spelled with the 20 letters found in the name of our company, "The Fred Wright Company."

### SEND NO MONEY—ANSWER PUZZLE ONLY

You can ask teachers or anyone to help. Or possibly you yourself can rearrange the letters in above puzzle so as to spell the Seven Allied Nations correctly. Try it now. Write them plainly on a sheet of paper, sign your name and address carefully and send to us at once! Correct answer will earn 1400 points will be mailed on receipt of your answer, 85 more points are easily secured by telling five neighbors about our Beautiful Colonial Initial Dinner Sets offered now at a special bargain. It is not necessary to sell any. Just prove by affidavits, that you have told five neighbors about this beautiful dinnerware. You need not send us a cent but may win \$1,000.00. Remember, you get a Hansel and Gretel Weather Prophet Free for 1435 points, whether you win a cash prize or not, 1500 points wins \$1,000.00. Don't miss this. Send answer to League of Nations Puzzle today sure! Can you use \$1,000! If so, get busy at once.

**THE FRED WRIGHT CO.**  
Dept. 266 Des Moines, Iowa



**Rogers Silverware FREE**

Ask for special offer of Rogers Silverware FREE to all contestants for a little extra work. Not part of contest.

Six Teaspoons  
One Gravy  
Ladle



**RULES OF CONTEST**  
1. Any person in U. S. or Canada, outside Des Moines and not connected with our company may enter this contest.

2. Contest starts July 1, closes Nov. 15, '22.

3. 1500 points will win \$1,000.00, next highest number of points will win second prize, and so on. "(see table)"

4. Each contestant securing 1435 points receives Weather Prophet prize free.

5. 1400 points given for solving League of Nations Puzzle.

6. 85 points given to each contestant proving with affidavits that he has shown our illustrated circular of Colonial Initial Dinner Sets to five neighbors. Or one order for 26 pieces set dinnerware at \$7.68 is accepted as sufficient proof, or one order for 15 piece Aluminum set at \$8.86.

7. 15 points or fractions thereof will be awarded the contestants submitting the 75 largest and nearest correct lists of words spelled with the 20 letters contained in "THE FRED WRIGHT COMPANY."

"Point" will be awarded and prizes distributed to 75 highest standing contestants." Each letter may be used in the same word only as many times as it occurs in "The Fred Wright Company" and no more. Only complete words found in Webster's New International Dictionary will be counted. Abbreviations, compound words, dialect, obsolete, and foreign words can not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different designations will be counted only as one word. The same word spelled more than one way will be counted only once. The singular and plural of a word cannot both be used. Incorrect words will be counted as errors at the rate of 1-5 of a point for each incorrect word.

8. In case of ties full prizes tied for will be given to each tying contestant.

9. All contestants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. Three judges having no connection with our company award the prizes.

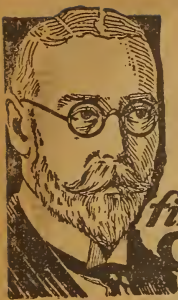
10. Official announcement of prize winners will be published promptly following close of contest, and also mailed to any person sending 2 cent stamp.

**THIS IS ALL—GET BUSY AND YOU MAY WIN \$1000.00.**

### COMPLETE LIST OF BIG CASH PRIZES

75 Cash Prizes—Total of \$2000.00—To the 75 Persons winning the largest number of points in the League of Nations Puzzle Contest we will pay the following 75 prizes:

First Prize.....	\$1000.00	Seventh Prize.....	\$20.00
Second Prize.....	200.00	Eighth Prize.....	15.00
Third Prize.....	100.00	9th to 19th Prizes, ea.	10.00
Fourth Prize.....	75.00	20th to 39th Prizes, ea.	5.00
Fifth Prize.....	50.00	41st to 50th Prizes, ea.	4.00
Sixth Prize.....	25.00	51st to 75th Prizes, ea.	3.00



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I will not accept a single penny of your money until you are satisfied and tell me so. Simply fill in and mail the coupon, giving me all the information I ask for, and I will send you a pair of my Extra Large Tortoise Shell Spectacles, for you to wear, examine and inspect, for ten days, in your own home. The glasses I send are not to be compared with any you have ever seen advertised. They are equal to spectacles being sold at retail at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 a pair. You will find them so scientifically ground as to enable you to see far or near, do the finest kind of work, or read the very smallest print.

**These Extra Large Size Lenses, with Tortoise Shell Rims,** are very becoming and your friends are sure to compliment you on your improved appearance. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about my liberal offer. I trust you absolutely. You are the sole judge. If they do not give you more real satisfaction than any glasses you have ever worn, you are not out a single penny. I ask you, could any offer be fairer?

### SPECIAL THIS MONTH!

If you send your order at once I will make you a present of a handsome Velvet-lined, Spring Back Pocket Book Spectacle Case which you will be proud to own. Sign and mail the coupon NOW.

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### FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY

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DR1306-Station C, Chicago, Ill.

You may send me by prepaid parcel post a pair of your Extra Large Tortoise Shell 10 Karat Gold Filled Spectacles. I will wear them 10 days and if convinced that they are equal to any glasses selling at \$15.00, I will send you \$4.49. Otherwise, I will return them and there will be no charge.

How old are you? ..... How many years  
have you used glasses (if any)? .....

Name.....

Post Office.....

St. R..... Box No.....

State.....

(Continued from page 199)

will tell us about some of the birds of that state, and the dates of their arrival in Spring.

Stella Morris of Oklahoma says her little sister thinks she cannot join the P. T. N. C. because she is already a member of the sewing club. You tell little sister, Stella, that we like useful members in our club.

Agnes Phillips writes a cordial letter telling of her Vermont home and surroundings. The Bird Woman would like to go fishing in that brook near your house, Agnes, and hear the thrushes sing in the woods, or maybe the old Ovenbird calling, "Teacher-teacher-teacher-teacher!" Have you ever heard it?

Now, boys and girls, good-by until September. When you write again, tell us which month's topic has interested you most.

### PINE CONES

#### More P. T. N. C. Members

Florida-Florence D. Stanley, Ft. Myers.  
Illinois-Paul Walter, Aurora; Jennie Caruso, Bloomington; Muriel Dudriet, Herrick; Mary Fowler, Herrick; Robert C. Johnson, Maywood.  
Iowa-William F. Blunck, Grandmound; Hertha Blume, Dennison.  
Kansas-Leland Hawkins, Garland.  
Kentucky-Myrle Seekans, Covington.  
Maine-Leon Brooks, Stillwater; Elina Smith, Roque Bluffs.  
Michigan-Galah Richards, Maple Rapids.  
Missouri-Ethel Carmack, Crocker; Standish Palmer, Cuba.  
Dorothy Hodges, Buckner.  
New York-Evelyn Rouse, Corning; Carol Trey, Binghams; Luther Larson, Fredonia.  
North Carolina-Lucy, Mary Frances and Paul McCracken, Cullowhee.  
Ohio-Mable Cochran, Nevada.  
Oklahoma-Stella Morris, Oakman.  
Pennsylvania-Elizabeth Dietrick, Ellwood City.  
Texas-Clarence Montgomery, Stephenville; Margaret N. Steward, Kirwin.  
Vermont-Agnes Phillips, Moretown.  
Washington-Luella Jones, Ferndale.  
West Virginia-Gertrude Alderson, Summersville.

### What The Club Is

The Pine Tree Nature Club is an organization of the younger readers of Park's Floral Magazine.

Its object is nature study and nature work.

### Our Creed

We believe in preserving our country's natural beauty, and in protecting birds and animals and all wild life that is in need of our protection.

### Rules

Any boy or girl up to the age of eighteen years who is a regular reader of Park's Floral Magazine can become a member of the Club by sending his or her name and address to the Bird Woman, Park's Floral Magazine, Lapark, Pa.

Members should study the questions and learn as much more as possible on the topic of the month. We suggest that they organize local nature clubs as branch clubs of the P. T. N. C., and send in reports of their meetings and the work they are doing; that they plant home gardens and establish school gardens and write to the Club about their work in this line; that they become familiar with the fauna and flora and natural resources of their own sections, and tell us about them. By working together we can all have a better understanding of the different parts of our great United States.

### PINE NEEDLES

#### August Questions

I. What is the difference between a toadstool and a mushroom?

II. What is a fungus?

III. On what do fungi thrive, and why?

IV. What happens when you pinch a puffball?

V. How does a mushroom grow from a spore?

VI. What produces a lichen?

VII. What has made the great peat-bogs of Ireland and other parts of the world?

VIII. Out of what moss do Lapland women make cradles for their babies?

IX. What lichen do reindeer feed upon in winter?

X. How do the mosses of mountainous regions help to prevent Spring freshets?

### Answers To July Questions.

I. About four thousand.

II. Examination of the rocks has proved there were far more than this number centuries ago. They were of great size and important in the formation of coal beds.

III. There is hardly a place on the globe, barring absolute deserts, where one or more species of Ferns does not grow.

IV. A feature that will help to identify the Beech Fern



is the way the lowest pair of plume bend downward and forward.

V. The Oak Fern (Pheopteris Dryopteris.)

VI. The Bracken (Pteris aquilina.)

VII. The eggs, usually from twenty-five to thirty five in number, are laid in the ground in a little egg pod which is shaped something like a bent flask.

VIII. Eighty to ninety days, during which period the grasshopper molts four or five times, he does not get his complete wings until after the final molt.

IX. Katydid lay their eggs in overlapping rows on twigs or trees, etc. If on a twig, its surface is roughened by the insect's jaws before the eggs are laid upon it. They are not very particular as to situation and queer places where eggs have been found are on record. One man reported a laying on his linen collar and another tells of finding the eggs on the edge of a piano.

X. The cricket lays its eggs in the ground in Autumn and they are not hatched until the next Summer

## FLORAL FRIENDS' CORNER

Dear Floral Friends: I wonder if you all know that the tiny bulblets that come at the axil of every leaf of the Begonia Evansiana will make a new plant? I have grown a great many plants from them.

This Spring I spent four weeks in Los Angeles. One of the women in the neighborhood has so many lovely Begonias in her yard, and among them is Evansiana. She told me she set out one plant several years ago and now has hundreds of them. No, I am not exaggerating one bit; for she has borders along walks, around a large Palm tree and along a long bed which extends the length of a division fence. She says the tiny bulblets scatter into the grass and come up, and she has really stopped trying to keep them out; they are just cut off when the lawn is mowed.

She gave me several plants, taking up quite a bit of dirt with each one. When I came home I very carefully spread that dirt in a shallow pan and kept it moist. So far I have picked out five tiny plants and am still hoping for more to come.

When flies appear I let the plants get rather dry, then soak them well with lime water; once is usually enough for them, and ants will also hunt other quarters.

Mrs. Van Meter, California.

Dear Floral Friends: Here is just a little hint for a beauty spot. Some time in your flower garden, in a good, rich corner, place the wheel of a child's small wagon on a long pole, with a larger wagon wheel on the ground. Twine good, stout cord between the two wheels, and sow a package of mixed Cypress seed around the large wheel on the ground. Then watch results.

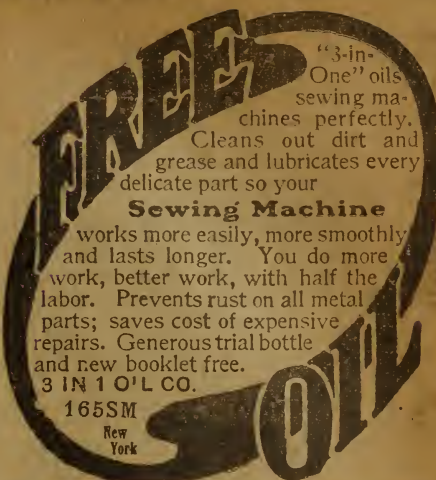
Miss Ida Underwood, Ohio.

Dear Floral Friends: I have two St. John's Lilies and when they bloom they are a beautiful sight. The long stalks with a dozen white Lilies, each with a pink stripe in the petals, as many as twenty to thirty open at one time, are admired by all who see these plants.

Delphinium, Ohio.


Dear Floral Friends: This Spring I took all my Echinopsis Cacti out of the pots and set them in the open ground and they are just full of buds. I will have a much finer crop of flowers than heretofore, when I have left the plants in the pots. The Echinopsis variety I have found the most satisfactory of all the globular class of Cacti for flowers, while the plant is of good form and color.

Mrs. C. B., Arizona.



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One oils  
sewing ma-  
chines perfectly.  
Cleans out dirt and  
grease and lubricates every  
delicate part so your  
**Sewing Machine**  
works more easily, more smoothly  
and lasts longer. You do more  
work, better work, with half the  
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parts; saves cost of expensive  
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Please send details of your Special  
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## EXCHANGES

Mrs. Ada Boyd, RFD. 3, Parsons, Tenn. Flower seed for quilt pieces.

F. L. Wright, Stockbridge, Mich. Iris, Phlox, Raspberries and Grape vines for plants. Write.

Mrs. Bet Doherty, Parsons, Tenn. Plants for quilt pieces.

Mrs. D. C. Berry, Box 82, West Palm Beach, Fla. Sultana, Poinsettia, Palms, Ferns, Begonias, Amaryllis, Jasmine, Geraniums, Hydrangea, Hibiscus and Sansevieria for Rhododendron, Fuchsia, Callas, Rex Begonias, Hyacinths and Amaryllis.

Mrs. Vallie Doyle, RFD. 3, Parsons, Tenn. Shrubs for quilt pieces.

# Asthma

Why suffer? Dr. Kinsman's Asthma Remedy gives instant relief. 25 years of success. 75c at all druggists. Avoid substitutes. Trial Treatment mailed Free. Write to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Hunt Block, Augusta, Maine.

# CATARRH

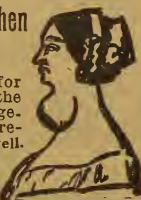


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# GOITRE

Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. **DR. ROCK.** Dept. 37, Box 737, Milwaukee, Wis.



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12 Lovely Iris \$1, Sweet William, Phlox, Day and Plantain Lilies, Coreopsis, 3 for \$1. Sure Blooming Paeonies 25c. **EVA MYERS, HARDIN, MO.**

## EXCHANGES.

Mrs. Ella Conrad, RFD. 3, Parsons, Tenn. Ferns for quilt pieces.

Mrs. J. S. Weatherly, Hoschton, Ga., RFD. 1. Cannas, Mums, Violets, Daisies, Ferns and flower seed for sheeting, gingham, crocheted lace and tatting. Write.

Mrs. F. M. Hunt, Elmwood, Nebr. Horse Radish roots and Pop Corn and Poppy seed for Dahlias, Tulips, Iris and Gladioli.

Miss Lerah Jordan, RFD. 3, Parsons, Tenn. Strawberry plants for house plants.

Mrs. W. H. Kinkaid, Vaughn, Wash. Narcissus, Dahlias, Phlox and Spireas for Mums, Tulips and Hyacinths.

Mrs. Pearl Gooch, Parsons, Tenn. Shrubs for quilt pieces.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q.** How should Gladioli in pots be treated after they have finished blooming?—J. J. T., Connecticut.

**A.** Gladioli in pots should be kept growing in the open air until the leaves begin to wither. Then lay the pots on their sides near a wall or fence facing south, to ripen off the bulbs. If treated in this way they will bloom next year, but if the leaves are prematurely destroyed, or the bulbs are kept too wet when they ought to be ripening, they cannot be relied upon for blooms the next season.—EDITOR.

**Q.** When planting Gladioli cormels, should they be peeled or not?—M. E. H., Kansas.

**A.** Cormels should be either peeled before planting or soaked in rather warm water to soften the hard, dry husks. Peeled cormels grow as much in one year as unpeeled ones do in two years. Care should be taken in peeling not to injure the flesh, as a cut or marking on the surface will invite disease.—EDITOR.

**Q.** What are some good basket plants?—A. M. C., Pennsylvania.

**A.** Climbing Nasturtiums, Campanula Fragilis and Thunbergia alata are all good plants for baskets. Ivy-leaved Geraniums planted with Petunias, Verbenas and Lobelia are fine, too. For just foliage, Asparagus Sprengeri, Parlor Ivy and Variegated Vincas are desirable.—EDITOR.

**Q.** Can Magnolia trees be started from seed? E.D.B. N. Car.

**A.** Magnollas can be started from either seed or cuttings. In the South the ripe seed is gathered and put in dry sand until February, then in moist sand for a week or ten days when the outside covering can be removed by washing. The cleaned seed is then sown in a box, or coldframe, and as the plants show their second leaves they should be potted in small pots. A larger sized pot can be given the plant in July and during the following Autumn or Winter they will be large enough to plant where they are to remain. EDITOR.

**Q.** What is the best soil for Paeonies and which is the better time to reset them, in the Spring or Fall? Mrs. H.C.S., Mich.

**A.** Paeonies grow in all kinds of soil, but do best in a deep, rich, rather moist loam. The roots may be lifted and divided any time from the middle of August until the stalks appear again in the Spring. The best time, however, is in early Autumn, when the cut surfaces soon callus over and new rootlets form before the frost sets in. EDITOR.

## Scott's Rainbow Freesia Bulbs

These beautiful novelties will rapidly win favor on account of their beautiful and unique colorings and shadings which include Pink, Old Rose, Blue, Lavender, Red, Orange, Violet, in fact all the colors of the Rainbow. They are free-blooming, each principal spike usually carrying 7 to 9 large, fragrant flowers while the side spikes, of which each bulb produces several, usually bears 5 to 6 flowers. They are very fragrant and of easy culture. Six bulbs in a tour inch pot will give a grand display of bloom that will be odd and interesting. Order at once.

6 Bulbs Postpaid 50 cts; 12 Bulbs Postpaid \$1. 100 Bulbs Postpaid \$7.

# GROVER C. SCOTT

LAPARK, PENNA.

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NEW

## FORD TOURING CAR GIVEN

15	8	25	15	21
8	5	14	18	25

### Solve This Puzzle and Win 10,000 Votes

The figures represent corresponding letters in the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B, 3 is C, and so on. The ten figures spell three words. Send the three words with your name and address quick. I have given away many Autos, Cash Rewards and other Prizes to contestants in former Contests. Full particulars of my simple plan will be sent when your solution is received.

### Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Besides the Auto I am going to give Phonographs, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Silverware, Dinner Set, etc., and Cash Rewards to contestants in my contest for subscriptions. Prizes duplicated in case of tie. Get your share of these EASY-TO-WIN prizes. No experience required, and no contestant is asked to pay one cent of their own money. Don't let anyone in your neighborhood beat you to it. The quicker you act the bigger your winnings if you follow my plan. Just send your answer to the puzzle with your name and address.

**DUANE W. GAYLORD,**

**537 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 46, CHICAGO, ILL.**





**Q.** What time of day are vegetables best harvested? M. I. K., Wisc.

**A.** Many Vegetables are best harvested in the early morning, as they are then full of water and crisp. This is especially true of vegetables used in a green state, as Lettuce and Radishes. Vegetables like Peas and sweet Corn are of much better quality when gathered only two or three hours before being prepared for the table. They deteriorate rapidly after being removed from the plant. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** When should Spinach be planted for Fall use? D. H., Colo.

**A.** Seed sown in July or August will produce a good crop of Spinach before frost. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** Please tell me how to propagate and care for Sansevierias. S. A. D., N. Y.

**A.** Sansevierias may be easily propagated by division or may be raised from leaf-cuttings about three inches long. These cuttings form roots in sandy soil in about one month, after which a long, stolon-like bud is formed, producing a new plant at some distance from the cutting. Sansevierias are well adapted to house decoration since they do not require much sunlight. A rather heavy soil suits them best. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** When should Winter Radishes be planted? M. T. P., Ohio.

**A.** Seed of Winter Radishes should be planted in July or early September and cultivated until the approach of severe weather. Then they are taken up and placed in sandy soil in the cellar or put in pits in the field the same as Turnips. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** How can we start Plumbagos? C. A. H., N. Y.

**A.** Plumbagos are readily propagated by cuttings taken either in Autumn, from plants growing in the open, or in the Spring, from stock plants. They require an intermediate temperature. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** What can I do to make my Lilac bloom? H. M. P., Colo.

**A.** To promote blooming in a Lilac trim out all the dead and superfluous branches. Then apply bonedust liberally, or lime and phosphate, mixing it with the surface soil, and avoid the use of manure. After blooming remove all flower-panicles to prevent seeding, as this will insure a free growth and the panicles next season will be larger and more handsome than if seeding is allowed. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** Please tell me why my Oleander forms buds which open poorly, or not at all. E. B. T., N. Y.

**A.** When an Oleander forms buds that do not open it is due to the imperfect ripening of the wood. The flowers are borne on the year's growth and this should be well ripened in June in order to set many strong buds. Give the plants plenty of light and air, and water more sparingly when the plant appears to have stopped growing. After flowering, give the plants less water, and in the winter protect them from frost. In April, prune back the old wood which has borne flowers and give more warmth and water. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** I have heard the term Switch-plants used in reference to some herbs that my neighbor has. What does this mean? D. J., Mo.

**A.** The term Switch-plant refers to those plants whose leaves are wanting, or are reduced, with green shoots acting in place of leaves. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** My Tomato plants wilt and the leaves roll up. Then they turn yellow and die. What causes this? There seems to be no apblid troubling the plants. W. D., Mich.

**A.** Your Tomato plants have become infected by what is known as Tomato Wilt (Fusarium lycopersici). It has been estimated that this wilt causes an annual loss of more than 115,000 tons of Tomatoes in just the Middle Atlantic, Gulf, and lower Mississippi Valley states alone, and is also found in other parts of the United States. The wilt fungus lives in the soil and reaches the Tomato plants through the roots, so that spraying the plants will not kill the germs. Rotation of crops reduces the fungus to a minimum for it forces it to compete with other fungi, but this does not completely rid the soil of its presence. Even treating the soil with chemicals has not been found successful, although a large amount of lime will retard its progress. So far the development of wilt-resistant varieties has been the only successful means of controlling this fungus. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** In what kind of soil should a Cyclamen be planted and how much sunlight does it require? E. V. P., Ark.

**A.** Good soil for Cyclamen consists of one part of each of the following: garden loam, leaf-mold, well-rotted cow or horse manure, and coarse sand. The plants should be given good light, but never allow the direct rays of the sun to come in contact with them. **EDITOR.**

**Q.** Some of my gladiolus bulbs rotted in the ground this year. What would cause this? E. J. P., Mass.

**A.** Too much manure in the soil would rot the Gladiolus bulbs. A wet, heavy, clay soil would also do this. **EDITOR.**

In Brown county, Indiana, "The Switzerland of America", the Arbutus thrives in extravagant profusion. Alice E. Todd.

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INDEPENDENT NATIONAL HOME WEEKLY

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Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

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Age? \_\_\_\_\_ How old is Goitre? \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
Nervous? \_\_\_\_\_ Hands Tremble? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do eyes bulge? \_\_\_\_\_ Does heart beat too rapidly? \_\_\_\_\_ Health? \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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903

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# Rheumatism Left Him "As If By Magic"

## How It Happened

Had Suffered  
Over 50 Years!

Now 83 Years,  
Yet a Big  
Surprise  
To Friends

Regains  
Strength  
Goes Out  
Fishing.  
Back at  
Business  
Laughs at  
"URIC  
ACID"



How the  
"Inner  
Mysteries"  
Reveals Startling  
Facts Overlooked  
By Doctors and  
Scientists For Centuries

Read Mr. Ashelman's wonderful  
story.

"I am eighty-three years old and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army fifty years ago," writes J. B. Ashelman. "Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures,' and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now, as if by magic, I am again in active business and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

Mr. Ashelman is only one of thousands

who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatments supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians and scientists now know that Uric Acid never did, never can and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-borne babe; and that without it we could not live!

These statements may seem strange to some folks, who have all along been led to believe in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this particular trouble.

NOTE: If any reader of Parks Floral Magazine wishes the book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and cure of rheumatism, facts that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Clearwater, No. 29-E Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Cut out this notice lest you forget! If not a sufferer yourself hand this good news to some afflicted friend.